

TRANSPORTATION LEARNING NETWORK

A partnership with MDT•NDDOT•SDDOT•WYDOT
and the Mountain-Plains Consortium Universities

Welcome!

Assessment of Safe Work Indicators in Transportation Construction Using Personal Monitoring Systems

Presented by:

Mahdi Ghafoori, PhD
Caroline Clevenger, PhD

Our partners:



This material is subject to change at the discretion of the presenter(s). If there are changes, TLN will obtain a revised copy to be posted on the LMS for download after the presentation. Thank you.

Introduction & Background

Transportation construction projects involve:

- Physically demanding work, including heavy lifting
- Long working hours
- Hazardous environments



NDSU

UPPER GREAT PLAINS TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE
TRANSPORTATION LEARNING NETWORK

Introduction & Background



20% to 40% of construction workers exceed physiological thresholds.



Physically demanding work, fatigue, accidents and injuries



NDSU

UPPER GREAT PLAINS TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE
TRANSPORTATION LEARNING NETWORK

Introduction & Background



Physiological Status Monitoring (PSM) devices



Heart rate is a reliable indicator of physical demand and workload



Limited research exists on assessing physical demand in transportation construction



Research Objectives



Apply a non-intrusive system to monitor and assess the physical demand of transportation construction workers.



Analyze variations in physical demand across different transportation construction activities.



Assess workers' heart rates against acceptable physiological thresholds.



Analyze physiological factors affecting heart rate and model and forecast heart rate based on physical activity.



Develop deep learning models to forecast the heart rate of construction workers.

Physiological Status Monitoring Device



The Zephyr BioHarness is a wireless chest-based wearable PSM device

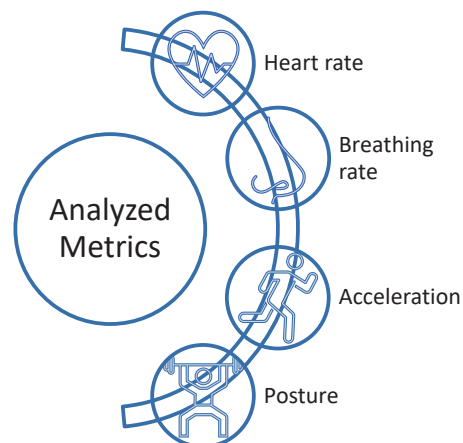
Adjustable strap with skin conductive electrodes to capture ECG signals

A three-axis accelerometer sensor

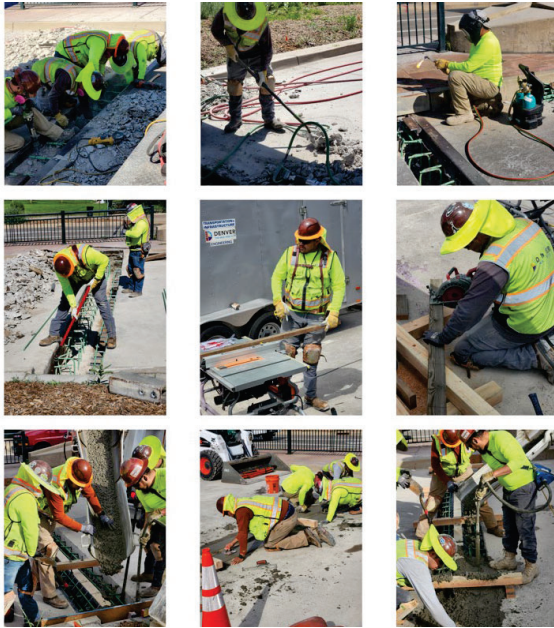
The device can record up to 36 hours of physiological data

Physiological Status Monitoring Device

- Real-Time Continuous Data Recording
- Impulse load
- HR confidence

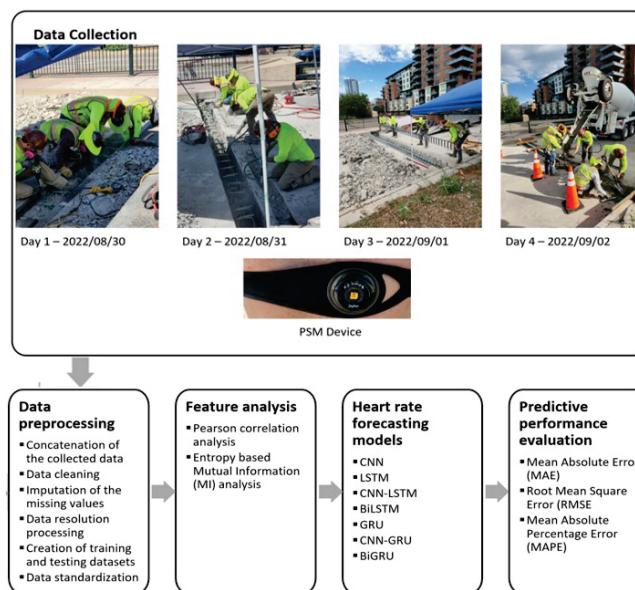


Data Collection and Experiment Protocol

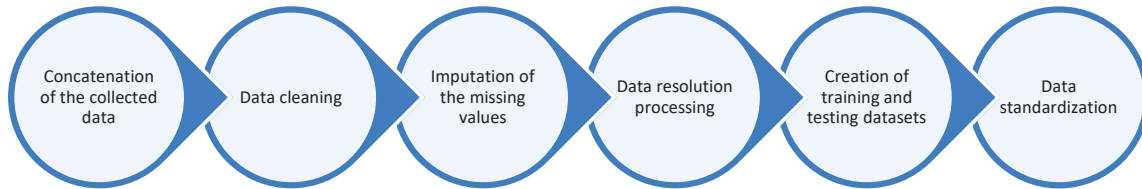


- Participants
- Study Duration
- Data Collection
- Data Privacy
- IRB Approval
- Voluntary Participation

Research Development Steps



Data Preprocessing



Physical Demand Analysis

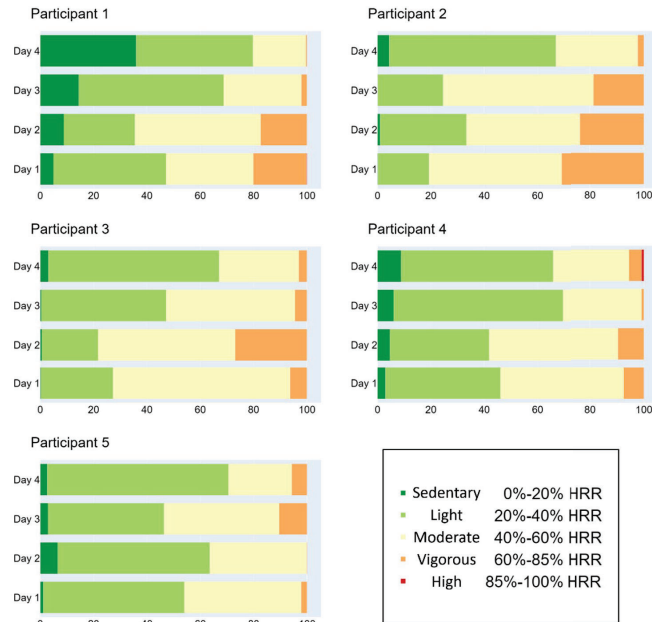
%HRR Zones, thresholds, description, and respective suggestions Adapted from (Norton et al. 2010)

%HRR Zones	%HRR Range	Description	Suggestions
Sedentary	0%-20%	Activities that have little movements and a low energy requirement (MET < 1.6)	An intensity that can be sustained over 60 minutes
Light	20%-40%	Activities that do not cause a noticeable change in breathing rate (1.6 < MET < 3)	An intensity that can be sustained over 60 minutes
Moderate	40%-60%	Activities that can be conducted whilst maintaining a conversation uninterrupted (3 < MET < 6)	An intensity that may last 30 to 60 minutes
Vigorous	60%-85%	Activities in which a conversation generally cannot be maintained uninterrupted (6 < MET < 9)	An intensity that may last up to 30 minutes
High	85%-100%	Activities that have a very high energy requirement (> 9 MET)	An intensity that generally cannot be maintained for longer than 10 minutes

$$\%HRR = \frac{HR - HR_{Rest}}{HR_{Max} - HR_{Rest}} \quad (1)$$

$$HR_{Max} = 208 - 0.7 \times Age \quad (2)$$

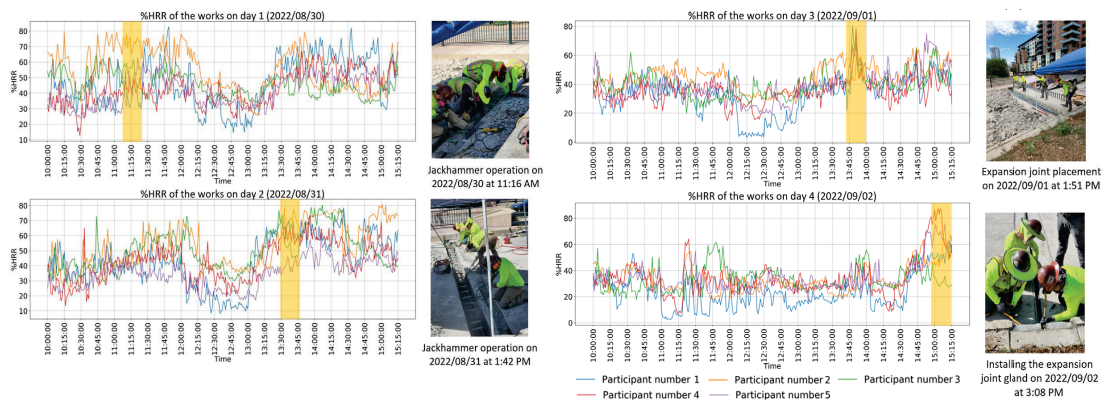
Physical Demand Analysis



NDSU

UPPER GREAT PLAINS TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE
TRANSPORTATION LEARNING NETWORK

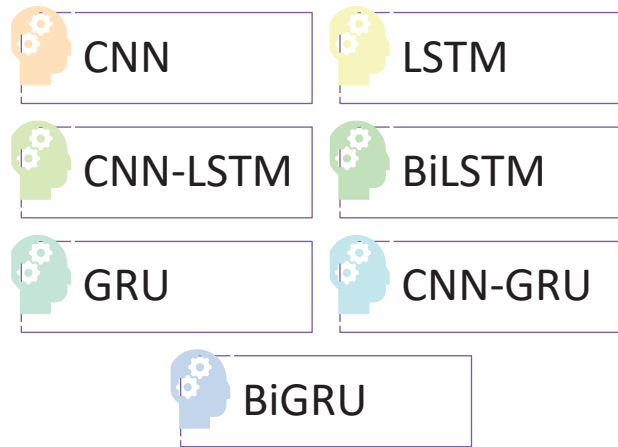
Physical Demand Analysis



NDSU

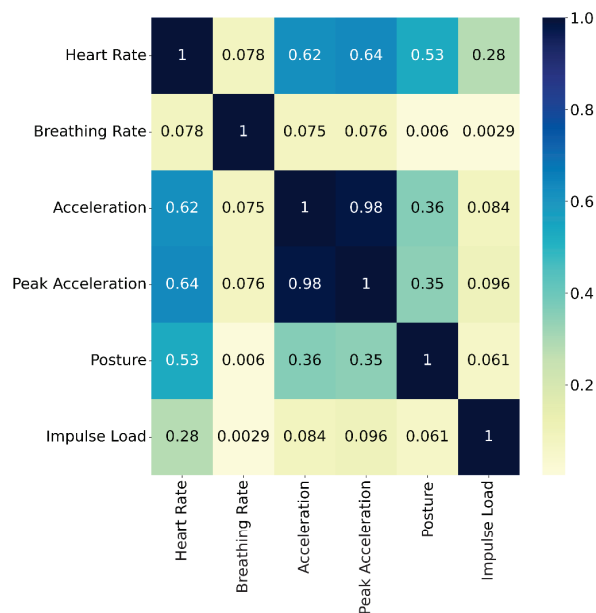
UPPER GREAT PLAINS TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE
TRANSPORTATION LEARNING NETWORK

Heart Rate Forecasting ML Methods



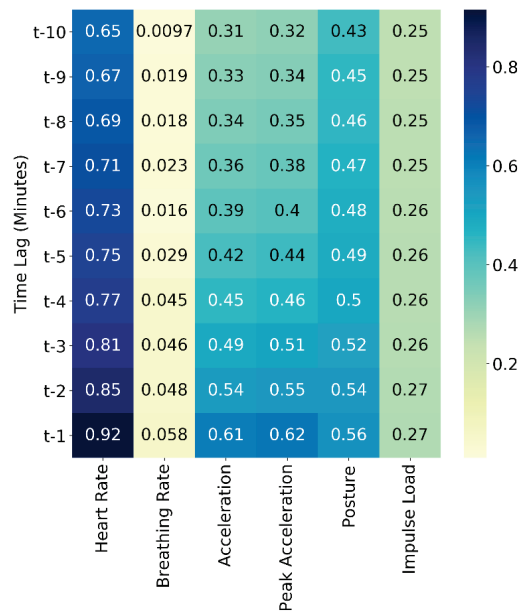
Results and Discussion

Correlation heatmap of the physiological metrics



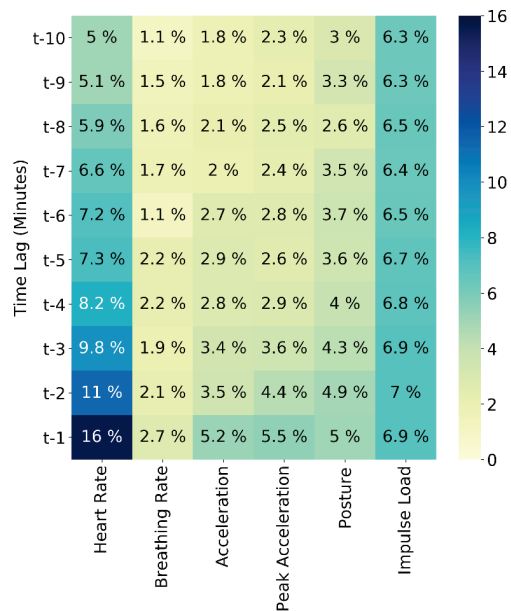
Results and Discussion

Dependencies between time-lagged variables and HR using Pearson correlation



Results and Discussion

Dependencies between time-lagged variables and HR using KNN-MI method



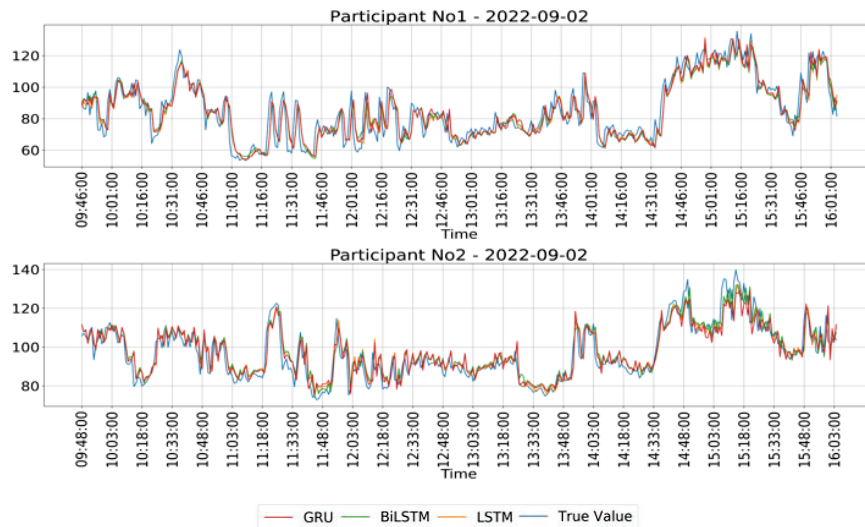
Results and Discussion

Performance evaluation of the developed deep learning models

Subject Number	Metric	LSTM	BiLSTM	GRU	BiGRU	CNNLSTM	CNNGRU	CNN
1	MAE	5.78	5.96	5.96	6.37	6.36	6.65	6.96
	RMSE	8.03	8.07	8.14	8.54	8.68	8.91	9.38
	MAPE	6.96%	7.24%	7.26%	7.83%	7.70%	8.02%	8.50%
2	MAE	4.31	4.47	4.43	4.49	4.75	5.27	8.71
	RMSE	5.90	5.95	5.94	5.79	6.05	6.68	12.39
	MAPE	4.45%	4.63%	4.54%	4.68%	4.98%	5.52%	9.39%
3	MAE	5.79	5.80	5.85	5.69	6.14	5.91	6.04
	RMSE	7.99	8.09	7.96	7.88	8.19	7.96	8.18
	MAPE	5.92%	5.93%	5.98%	5.79%	6.35%	6.05%	6.21%
4	MAE	5.75	5.81	5.75	6.06	6.18	6.39	6.19
	RMSE	7.70	7.70	7.80	9.30	8.29	8.83	8.54
	MAPE	5.96%	6.07%	5.92%	6.14%	6.36%	6.45%	6.30%
5	MAE	5.38	5.20	5.35	5.75	5.66	5.39	5.71
	RMSE	7.08	6.93	7.14	7.60	7.40	7.15	7.52
	MAPE	5.57%	5.37%	5.53%	5.92%	5.86%	5.50%	5.90%
Average	MAE	5.40	5.45	5.47	5.67	5.82	5.92	6.72
	RMSE	7.34	7.35	7.39	7.82	7.72	7.91	9.20
	MAPE	5.77%	5.85%	5.85%	6.07%	6.25%	6.31%	7.26%

Results and Discussion

One-minute Ahead Predictions of the Top Three Models: LSTM, BiLSTM, and GRU for Participants 1 and 2.



Summary and Conclusions

- Physical Demands across construction activities
- High %HRR Activities
- Influential Time-Lagged Variables
- LSTM Performance
- Real-Time Forecasting
- Work-Rest Scheduling
- Broader Applications



TRANSPORTATION LEARNING NETWORK

A partnership with MDT•NDDOT•SDDOT•WYDOT
and the Mountain-Plains Consortium Universities

Thank you for participating!

Please take a moment to complete the
evaluation included in the reminder email.

We appreciate your feedback.

Contact Information

Chris Padilla
chris.padilla@ndsu.edu
(701) 202-5730

Susan Hendrickson
susan.hendrickson@ndsu.edu
(701) 238-8646

Shannon Olson
shannon.l.olson@ndsu.edu
(701) 552-0672

<https://tn.learnflex.net>
<https://www.translearning.org>

Thank you to
our partners:

